

The Topeka State Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

TOPEKA CLUB IN IT.

Topeka's Big Social Organization
Hard at Work

For J. R. Burton for United
States Senator.

COURTESIES OFFERED.

Members of the Legislature
Dined and Wined

And Made Much of By the
Club Men.

The fight for the election of a United States senator which has been waged with several intermissions during the last six months, is now on in earnest and until the legislature definitely settles the matter on the 22nd of January there will be no cessation in the battle of politics.

All the active candidates are represented at the Copeland either in person or by proxy. J. W. Ady, J. R. Burton, Cy Leland and A. W. Smith arrived yesterday.

Mr. Smith was forced to return to his home at McPherson on account of an accident which befel his son, who broke his arm in a fall from a horse.

Major Hood is expected this afternoon, but his headquarters are already open and in charge of Frank Flourens.

Salon O. Thayer is expected to come to Topeka the first of next week, but his manager, Representative elect E. B. Caldwell, is here looking after his interests.

The candidates for speaker are also hustling for position. S. S. Benedict and J. N. Beckman, arrived last night, and C. E. Lobdell got in today.

Many of the politicians who have been here off and on during the last few weeks are discussing the position of the Topeka club in legislative affairs.

The members of the Topeka club, or at least some of them, are active Republican politicians, and they are using the influence of the club to assist the candidacy of a few candidates.

J. R. Burton is a member of the Topeka club, and it is not strange that the influence of the club should be for him for United States senator, but just why the club influence should be thrown to S. S. Benedict for speaker, some of the politicians do not understand.

It is not a secret, however, several weeks ago several prominent members of the Topeka club have, in a studied way, sought and obtained introductions to the new members elect of the legislature, especially from the far western part of the state. These new members, unacquainted to the usages of society as exemplified at the Topeka club have been dined and "lunched" at the popular club house, corner of Sixth and Harrison streets, with great regularity.

One or two members elect from the coyote districts have been indiscreet enough to show in the lobby of the Copeland, Topeka club tickets, entitling them to all the privileges of the club house for ten days.

These covetous members have given it out that while they are being dined and feasted at the club, their hosts continually pump Burton and Benedict sentiment into them.

What the influence of the Topeka club in politics is to be may be determined to some degree by the success in winning the two candidates. It is now championing.

INGALLS TO THE POINT.

Republicans Have a Record to Make in Kansas and the Nation.

Ex-United States Senator Ingalls has struck the right chord when he says the Republicans of Kansas have a record to make.

In a letter to the Albia Enterprise Senator Ingalls says:

"We are now on trial in Kansas and in the nation. We have a great opportunity and we shall be judged with inexorable justice. By economy of administration, by wise, courageous and conservative policies, we may commend ourselves to public favor, and our tenure of power may be indefinitely prolonged. But if we prefer to perish by precedent rather than be saved by innovation, our exaltation will be brief.

"The issues of today are well defined and must be met with vigor. The question of protection is settled. Bimetallism is at the front, as the issue of a more elastic, copious and stable circulating medium. To this must be added the establishment of justice in the relation between employers and employed, and a more equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of society.

"The Republican party is competent to deal with these great problems of the present and the future, as it has successfully met and solved the problems of the past. It has a history. It has great experience and trained leadership. It represents the courage, the conscience, the convictions, the aspirations and the brains of the American people. We shall succeed because we have succeeded. Our ultimate mission is to secure the industrial independence of a continental republic. Yours very truly,

"JOHN J. INGALLS."

Senator Ingalls is more than half right when he says of the Republican party: "We are now on trial in Kansas."

The Republican party in Kansas is a new party. The old Republican party with its "Hill" and "Gardner" was wiped out of existence in 1892. Its record has been bad and the people repudiated it.

The new Republican party with new men at the front has found favor with the people and victory has crowned the efforts of the new leaders. The new party has its record to make and that record must be made by the house of representatives and the governor during the coming session of the legislature.

If the new Republican leaders look

after the interests of the people they may hope for continued success. The Populists also hope to make a record this winter, and they must make that record in the senate. Their record must be different from that made two years ago or they will fail, and their leaders realize this.

If the members of the two houses of the legislature are left to themselves this winter and are not interfered with by corporation lobbyists, the people will have reason to rejoice, as both houses will be in the record-making business, which must be in the interest of the people.

HE EARNED HIS TITLE.

Colonel Hanks Tells an Incident in
Major Hood's Record.

Major Hood, who is considered the leading candidate for United States senator, has won an military and civic honors by ability and merit. He is modest and unassuming, and incidents in his life are not easily found in print. His friends and comrades occasionally bring out one of the many worthy deeds in which Major Hood was the actor. One of these was related at Emporia this week in a war lecture delivered by C. L. Lewis Hanks and is given below:

"Just at noon Van Cleave's division at the battle of Stone River was thrown into the breach. The whole fight was in a dreadful smash and everything, apparently, depended upon his ability to hold the line until the broken column could be reorganized. In the rear of Van Cleave the second battalion of pioneers, 800 strong, had been put in position by Captain, afterward General, St. Clair Morton. His orders to the commanding officer of the battalion were to hold that position at all hazards; to stop, as far as possible, the stragglers and under no condition to leave unless his received orders from him. In a very short time the assault on Van Cleave's lines was so heavy that they were forced to fall back and at one time the retreat assumed the condition of a rout. Regiment after regiment broke through the line of the brave pioneers, who found it impossible to hold them, but the Seventy-ninth Indiana, moving back in better order, halted and formed on the right of the pioneer brigade. General Van Cleave, brave and gallant man as he was, rode to the commander of the pioneers and asked him what troops he commanded. He was told. Then Van Cleave said: 'You are too far to the front; you must go back to the rear to which the officer replied: 'I can not do that, for my orders are to stay here and hold this position at all hazards, and if necessary to give the enemy the cold steel.' Just then the Eleventh and Fourteenth Texas broke from the woods into the field, yelling and charging, over a thousand strong. They moved, not directly in front of the battalion, but to its right. Immediately the captain commanding the battalion changed front, and in conjunction with the Seventy-ninth fired one volley into the Texans and with a great cheer charged them and drove them away. This ended the movement in its immediate part of the field. In his report General Morton praises a very high compliment to the commander. It ought to be a matter of interest to you citizens of Emporia to know that the officer who commanded the battalion that day, and held his position at all hazards, is your honored townsman, Major Calvin Hood, soon after promoted to be major for gallant and meritorious service on that day."

WHEW!

That's What Everybody Said When They Saw the Thermometer.

There was a good big drop in the mercury since the snow fell last evening and it is very much colder over the west today. The lowest temperature here for the last twenty-four hours was zero and we are just at present just out of the zero belt with a thermometer registering two degrees above. Others register six degrees above and eight degrees above. Tonight it will go below zero.

In the states north of us with South Dakota for a cold wave center the temperature ranges from 10 to 24 degrees below, and for only the fifth time in the history of the signal service the barometer has reached a height of thirty-one inches.

It is generally clear, however, excepting what little snow has fallen in eastern Missouri and in southern Colorado. There has been a little snow too in most of the northern states.

The winds in the mountain states are mostly southerly.

Weather Observer Jennings says the indications are that it will be fair and colder tonight and slightly warmer by tomorrow evening.

The trains in Colorado and the states north are delayed by snow and high winds and the east bound Santa Fe train that should reach Topeka by 2 o'clock will not get here till after 6 today.

F. DRUMMOND'S FUNERAL.

It Was Held at the Congregational Church
This Afternoon.

The funeral of Frank Drummond was held this afternoon at the First Congregational church. Rev. L. Blackwell officiated and the various Masonic bodies attended. The special feature of the service was the music by a chorus of twenty voices. The singers were all those with whom Mr. Drummond liked best to sing. The chorus was: soprano, Mrs. George Parkhurst, Mrs. Addie Lecher Mills, Mrs. C. J. Brown and Mrs. Mason. Alto, Mrs. Florence Lecher, Mrs. Charles Borchman, Mrs. W. J. Stagg and Mrs. M. D. Henderson. Tenors, Harry Overholt, W. J. Stagg and O. W. Fox. Bass, E. H. Chasen, James Moore, T. S. Mason and M. D. Henderson.

The floral tributes were numerous and appropriate. The attendance at the church was large and many followed in carriages to the cemetery.

LAVING DISMISSED.

The Puglist Who Boxed With Bowen
When Killed, Is Let Go.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The case against George Lavinge and his second and others connected with the contest given on the night of Dec. 13, in the Auditorium club in which Bowen was killed, was this morning dismissed.

SAY NICE THINGS.

The Visiting School Teachers
Like Topeka.

That's What Makes Them Come
Here Every Year.

BIG SWARMS OF THEM

Listening to Entertaining and
Instructive Papers,

And Having a Good Time on the
Side.

Topeka belongs distinctively to the Kansas school teachers just now, and Topeka doesn't care. There are a good many other people that wouldn't mind belonging to a Kansas school ma'am.

It has been said that the Kansas school ma'am is good looking. The identity of the remark seems to have been lost, but it is certain it was a man that said it and that he was not only smart and truthful but a very good judge as well. But the male portion of the Kansas educational factor must not be neglected. He is good looking, too, and in addition to that is almost as smart as the woman who builds the fire and wields the club in the school house just across the creek.

Is it any wonder if there is sometimes visiting after school hours and a plank foot bridge across the stream and after while a consolidation and a new school teacher in the other school house.

Legislative hall was packed to the doors last night with people on whom rests the future of the civilized world. They were from all parts of the state and some of them came in special cars. The Emporia people did, anyway.

At least one thousand teachers from different parts of the state are present. Miss Gertrude Tracey, Prof. W. H. Leib and James Moore had charge of the musical part of the programme and it was excellent.

Rev. Dr. Embree asked the divine blessing on the gathering. Charles S. Giebel was on the programme for the address of welcome, but he couldn't be present and County Superintendent W. A. Wright, of Topeka, took his place. The teachers feel perfectly welcome now and glad they came.

Mr. Wright said enough nice things about the teachers to make them happy, and enough nice things about Topeka to make her satisfied with herself. He told the teachers to:

"Take everything in sight and if there is anything you want that you don't see, please have the temerity to ask for it."

It was a hearty welcome and the teachers took right hold of it. Miss Helen Eucker of Delphos, who can almost out-Demosthenes Mrs. Lease of Wichita, responded and did a good job of it. Miss Eucker is a bright woman but she has not been able to get over that recognized weakness of humanity to say mean things back when her name is spelled wrong. The programme left out the e of her last name and Miss Eucker was not sure that she was on the bill at all. But she went ahead just the same.

"Why wouldn't we be welcome?" she wanted to know. "Do we not leave our money at your dry goods stores?" (Loud applause from the Topeka present.) We visit your asylum—but we do not stay there. We have even invaded Representative hall, but we didn't have to break in and nobody tried to keep us out." The Republicans and Populists did not know just who this was on, so they both applauded.

Thus encouraged, Miss Eucker became flowery and said a lot of nice things about most everybody in sight, not forgetting Topeka.

"Topeka is the teacher's Mecca," she said. "Topeka is the jewel of Kansas," and the Topeka people immediately voted Miss Eucker a very nice groomer."

Mr. Wiggins, who had charge of the meeting, introduced the president, Wm. M. Davidson of Topeka, who delivered his address.

Mr. Davidson is very much in favor of patriotism in the schools. He wants a few minutes at least each day devoted to the contemplation, deep and solemn, of the American flag, and would like to have every teacher tell at least two stories a day about American independence and "Old Glory." Run a story column daily in the public schools, says Mr. Davidson, and make every child a true American with a peashooter for foreigners and snar-chists and rebels. He didn't say that but that's what he meant.

He then announced the following committees: Resolutions—Prof. F. P. Smith, Ottawa; Mrs. Fannie Reid-Sinclair, Kansas City, Kansas; and Prof. T. W. Conway, of Arkansas City.

Awarding flag—Prof. Tupper, Hialeah; Prof. John Dietrich, Emporia, and A. B. Carroll of "Alma."

Awarding library—P. F. Yearout, Eureka; C. C. Carter, Wabunsee, and W. S. Picken, Iola.

Auditing committee—E. Payne, Emporia; J. B. Morgan, Sabetha, and Guy P. Benton, Fort Scott.

The rest of the evening was devoted to getting acquainted and shaking hands. Friends made their yearly greetings to each other and it was a genuine reunion. Greetings were also sent to the other state meetings now in session in the west.

TODAY'S SESSIONS.

John MacDonald Tells About the Schools
of Scotland.

Representative hall was fully crowded again this morning at a little after 9 o'clock, when the teachers gathered for their meeting.

The first paper was on the "Schools of Germany," and was delivered by J. N. Wikerson, of Emporia. It was a very interesting paper and its description of the public school system in Germany was graphic.

John MacDonald's paper on the "Schools of Scotland" was good and

humorous as John MacDonald's papers always are.

"Every school in Scotland," said Mr. MacDonald, "is graded. The grades are named standards and there are six."

"Sewing is taught on certain days each week and the work is adapted to each standard. This is what is required in sewing:

hemming in infant room, hemming and knitting, knitting with greater skill, sewing button stitches (waistcoat that may be) and darning, garments, button holes, darning stockings, patching, a baby's night gown, etc. Now now the inspector, a man and perforce a bachelor can pass upon the merits of a baby's night gown, deponent saith not, and hath no time to give the opinion. They also teach cooking and even swimming."

"The blackboards are very small and I had a mind to remonstrate but knew better than to argue with another Scotchman who had as much mind as I up."

"The school houses there are seated on the inclined plane principle like a gallery."

"In the mountainous country where families are isolated in twos and threes, the board hires special teachers. At one of these places I found a young man in an outbuilding, teaching three or four young children."

"I shall not forget that house because the guide wife—an old schoolmate of mine with whom I once fell in love and fell out again—brought a big black bottle of pure Scotch whisky and asked me to draw the cork. As I was satisfied it was not going to be used for scientific, medicinal or mechanical purposes, I was obliged to decline, much to the amazement of the company. A minister who saw me pulled the cork with alacrity—likewise with a corker."

"Religious instruction is given in every school but the teaching of religion is not compulsory. I attend some of the examinations in this branch and it was exhaustive in more ways than one. The examination embraced outlines of the lives of the Patriarchs, Israel in Egypt, outline of the life of Christ, reciting from memory of the first 40 questions in the catechism, Psalms 102 to 122, the parable of the good Samaritan, and a paraphrase of the 37th Psalm."

"The principal of a Scotch country school receives \$500 a year and his house rent."

"If you are making a comparative estimate, now remember that the purchasing power of the dollar there is as three to one in America, but if you have awakened from your nap expecting to hear a few remarks on the tariff in this connection you can turn over on your other side and take a nap."

"The source of school revenue in Scotland are parliamentary grants from the national treasury and local taxation."

The entire assembly voted Mr. MacDonald's paper a good one and then settled down to hear another good one from A. S. Olin of Lawrence on "Schools."

This was followed by an interesting discussion of the topics of the morning by E. B. Smith of Great Bend, Anna L. Carll of Lyons, D. E. Sanders of Fort Scott, and others.

The rest of the forenoon was devoted to business.

There are four meetings this afternoon. The district and graded school section is in session at Representative hall; the county superintendents are holding a meeting at the senate chamber, and the college and high school section and the primary and kindergarten section are holding meetings at the high school building.

THE WOODMEN.

The Preliminary Organization Made This
Morning and Committee Appointed.

The Modern Woodmen are here, 330 of them, from nearly every town in Kansas. The woodmen are not like other secret societies. They have no state organization and meet only once in two years in the states when they elect delegates to the main camp which are held in a place central for the membership.

Sundowner camp, which has 300 members, is entertaining the visitors. At the meeting tonight the local camp explained the secret work, and the rest of the time was taken up by short addresses by prominent members.

The morning session commenced at 10 o'clock. L. F. Dickinson of Everest, Brown county, was elected chairman, and F. G. Chubb, O. C. Best and L. S. Gunn secretaries.

THE MATSON MURDER CASE

A Watch Is Discovered That Was Pawned
By Mrs. Nevels.

Not a great deal has been developed in the last twenty-four hours that would tend to throw any light on the murder of Mrs. A. D. Matson. Sheriff Morris of Waiting on is here to do anything he can to help catch the murderer, and incidentally to work a little for the wardenship of the state penitentiary. He knows Nevels of old and says he used to have another wife when he lived in Sumner county. All efforts to locate her, however, have thus far been fruitless.

In the last day or two rumors have been flying thick and fast that one of Mrs. Matson's gold watches had been discovered in a local pawnshop. It is learned, however, after sifting the matter to the bottom, that the watch which was found was one that was pawned by Mrs. Nevels several weeks prior to the murder. It has the same in it, and was a present from her sister six years ago.

BOND MONGERS DIVIDE.

The U. S. Bond Syndicate Dissolves After
Dividing the Issue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The United States government bond syndicate has dissolved after disposing of 35 per cent of the issue. The remaining 65 per cent has been divided among the members.

The new currency plan, it is alleged, has induced liquidation by holders of government bonds, which has been the cause of timid holders disposing of their bonds and which caused the decline below the syndicate price. The new issue is now quoted at 117½@118.

A coal oil stove exploded at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Manspeaker's grocery store. A few papers were burned, but the damage was very small.

SILENT REVOLUTION.

It is Going On Right Under
Our Noses

Says Carroll D. Wright and We
Don't Know It.

NEARER TO SOCIALISM.

Every Step Taken in Railroad
Legislation

Says Mr. Wright, Has Been in
That Direction.

OPPOSES SOCIALISM.

Commissioner Wright Does Not
Favor State Socialism

But We Are Going That Way
Rapidly, He Says.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At the meeting of the American Economic association in New York this morning, Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, made the principal address, in which he said:

"The great strike which occurred at Chicago in June and July was in reality a combination of strike and boycott, and was an epochal event, because it emphasized certain principles which are now recognized as essential in the government management and operation of railroads. It was also for other reasons. It demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public at large the right and power of the federal government to send troops into a state for the purpose of protecting federal interests whether that protection was or was not asked for by the state government."

"It has emphasized the power of the federal government to protect its great interests in the transportation of mails. It is further epochal in its nature and influence, because it has shown the power of the courts in the expansion of the privilege of injunction which was a twin power to that of mandamus."

"The chief reason, however, to my own mind, why the Chicago strike is epoch-making, lies in the fact that it constitutes a subordinate element in a revolution which is quietly taking place in this country. It is not necessary in this presence for me to say that I approach this part of my subject from a standpoint entirely opposed to state socialism as a system. I have no faith in it. Nor need I assert that I approach it from a point of view antagonistic to what is known as compulsory arbitration. I approach it, further, from the point of view that neither the federal or state governments can, or ought to, be allowed, as a rule, to regulate rates of wages or prices of commodities."

"Notwithstanding these professions, I am ready to re-examine these propositions to which I am opposed, and if expedient, to apply some of the features involved in each of them. Let us, therefore, consider in what respect the Chicago strike became a subordinate element in a revolution which is now going on."

"In 1887 congress, at the demand of shippers of the country and in their interest as it was supposed, made the declaration that all charges made for any service rendered, or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property on interstate railroads, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of such property, should be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service was prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

"This declaration has become to all intents and purposes a part of the constitution of the United States, because it has been sustained by the courts. But this declaration was emphatically state socialism, it was emphatically a law regulating the prices of commodities through the price of services. It was the old principle by which states regulated pikes and tolls, but here carried into a new form with new machinery. It was properly sustained by the courts. What is the consequence of this as another step in the silent revolution which is taking place?"

"There is now pending in congress a measure which is state socialism pure and simple. I refer to the pooling bill now pending in the senate. I cite it only to show the second phase of the silent revolution to which I referred. The pending legislation is demanded at the instance of shippers and the railroads of the country and its passage is being aided by a powerful lobby in their services. The railroads base their advocacy of the bill on the claim that it will be for the interests of the shippers to have such a law. The bill provides for a great trust with the government of the United States as trustee."

"When the first bill to regulate commerce was passed, the great and powerful wedge of state socialism, was driven one-quarter of its length into the timber of conservative government, of that government which means Democracy. The pending bill, the moment it becomes a law, will drive the wedge three-quarters of its length into the timber. There will then be needed but one more blow to drive the wedge home, and that blow will come at the instance of business and not of labor—entire government control of all the railroads of the country instead of partial control under the laws now existing, as proposed."

"This blow will be struck in the most seductive way. It will come through a demand that the government shall take charge of the roads, not purchase them—shall take charge of the roads and out of the proceeds of the transportation business guarantee to the existing stockholders of the roads a small but reasonable rate of dividend. Under such seductive movement the stockholders themselves

conservative men, men in this hall now, will vote for the striking of the blow."

"All this, as I have said, will be the demand and in the interest of the railroads and of the shippers, and not of the labor involved in carrying on the work of transportation, as the demand of today for the enactment of the pooling bill is alleged to be largely in the interest of the shippers and of the public welfare."

"Will the railroads now consistently demand and keep their lobby employed to secure the extension of the same principles to labor and thus give their employees the status of semi-public service and thus help to prevent, or reduce the number of strikes on all the interstate roads and logically on all roads?"

"I can now answer why it is that the Chicago strike is epochal in its influence as a subordinate phase of a silent revolution—a revolution probably in the interest of the public welfare, it is because the events of that strike logically demand that another declaration of law and of the principles of the federal government shall be made—a declaration that all wages paid as well as charges for any service rendered in the transportation of property, passengers, etc., shall be reasonable and just."

"A declaration of this character backed by the machinery of the government to carry it into effect, would give the railroad employees the status of public servants. The machinery accompanying such a declaration should be modeled on the interstate commerce act. It should be provided that authority be established for the regulation of the wage contracts on railroads—not for a compulsory adjustment, as now provided for the adjustment of freight rates, so that there would be little inducement on the part of the railroads to pay unjust and unreasonable wages or on the part of employees to quit work when they are just and reasonable."

"I think I recognize the distinction which you of the Economic association would make between a government adjustment of freight rates and like adjustment of wage rates, and I fully agree that while the government can fix the compensation of its own employees, it cannot and ought not to attempt arbitrarily to fix that of the employees of railroads, but I further recognize that it is the right and duty of government to prevent the interference of interstate commerce and the obstruction of the mails, and that in the exercise of this right, it ought to have a voice in making the terms and adjusting the conditions of the employment of the employees engaged in such service."

LYMAN TRUMBULL'S MANIFESTO.

He Outlines a Policy for the People's
Party Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—In the opinion of the leaders of the People's party of Chicago, Judge Lyman Trumbull has given to his countrymen a paper that will have as much to do with perpetuating his name as will the historic fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution which he drafted more than a quarter of a century ago. It is a declaration of principles for the guidance of the Peoples Party of the United States and it consists of a series of resolutions which are to be made the basis of the work of the National Peoples Party conference which will convene at St. Louis tomorrow morning. The paper as it will go before the St. Louis convention is as follows:

Resolved, first, That human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal principles of free Democracy.

Resolved, second, That forgetting all past political differences, we unite at the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolies and concentrated wealth, to limit the power of government by curtailing their privileges, and to secure the right of free speech, a free press, free labor, and trial by jury—all rules, regulations, and judicial decisions derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional, and not to be tolerated by a free people.

Third—Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the National Republican convention of 1850, which was incorporated by President Lincoln in his inaugural address, as follows:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially of the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force on the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Fourth—Resolved, That the power given congress by the constitution to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of their employees. When free men undertake the work it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

Fifth—Resolved, That to check the rapid absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands, we demand the enactment of laws limiting the amount of property to be acquired by devise or inheritance.

Sixth—Resolved, That we denounce the issuing of interest bearing bonds by the government in times of peace to be paid for, in part at least, by gold drawn from the treasury, which results in the government's paying interest on its own money.

Resolved, seventh, That we demand that congress perform its constitutional duty to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Resolved, eighth, That monopolies affecting the public interest should be owned and operated by the government, or in the interests of the people; all employees of the same to be governed by civil service rules, and no one to be employed or displaced on account of politics.

Resolved, ninth, That we inscribe on our banners "Down with monopolies and millionaire control; up with the rights of man and the masses, and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory."